Tail of the Enemy's Fleeing Corumn Almost Captured by Lord Dundonald's Cavalry.

GENERAL RUNDLE AT TROOMEL

ATTEMPTING TO CUT OFF OLIVIER AND HIS COMMANDO.

Spencer Wilkinson's Review of th Situation-Three Boer Commandants Captured by Hutton.

LONDON, May 20, 4 a. m .- The usual Saturday night's silence covered the state of war in South Africa. The cables are mainly composed of reports of enthusiastic jubilation over the relief of Mafeking at various points in South Africa.

A dispatch from Winburg, dated May 19, says: "General Rundle reached Troomel, twenty-eight miles from here, on Friday, traversing an exceedingly mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movement. His men are in excellent form, in spite of the long daily marches."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "The occupation of New Castle by General Buller has caused great jubilation. The magistrate and his staff, the mayor and the corporation, have left for New Castle. Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State, via Muller's pass. Others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of them, however, have gone north as a disorganized

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Possibilities of the Coming Week Pointed Out by Wilkinson.

LONDON, May 20 .- Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight says:

"The relief of Mafeking relieves Lord Roberts of embarrassment. It was probably necessary for him to move north from Bloemfontain a little before he was quite in order that his pressure on the Boers should prevent their reinforcing the besiegers or detailing large forces to arrest the relief column. He has now nothing to but the means of ending the war. mere matter of time. Whether the Boers stand south of the Vaal, on the Vaal, at Pretoria or at Lindenberg, they must be crushed, for they have only between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and Lord Roberts has, counting his own column and those of Generals Rundle, Buller, Hunter and Methuen, not less than 90,000 men, all of whom shortly will be ready to invade the Transvaal

"At the date of the last telegrams remounted troops spreading out some forty of fifty miles on either flank. General Rundle was at Clocolan ready to move on Ficksburg and drive back the Free hold the field. Hunter at Fourteen Streams advance guard 'at Christinia, and Buller's advance guard at Laing's nek, with his leading infantry division at Ingogo

"General Buller's advance at Laing's nek sed is important, for it shows that the Boers are demoralized, and possibly means that General Buller will get through the mountains into the Transvaal without serious opposition, in which case no resistance can be made to him before he reaches Middleburg.

"Of the destination of General Hunter's force I cannot at present judge. Some force will be needed to open the railway to Rhodesia, and in a fortnight forces may wanted northwest of Pretoria. Possibly, therefore, the advance to Christinia ere demonstration to distract the treat by Lydenburg with a view to gain always the one purpose of the defense. Lord Roberts therefore must wish

stop a Boer retreat, though if the Boers in time compel their surrender or retreat. If, therefore, Lord Roberts thinks the time opportune to try and end the war he may deliver a prompt blow against the Boers south of the Vaal on the Rhonester or at Blaauwboschpoort. This he would do by wheeling the cavalry wing so as to encircle the Boers, while at the same time pushing his division rapidly to the front. Such a move would have to be a surprise. Its object would be to capture this whole Boer force, and if successful it would probably bring about the submission of the Trans-

"If this is the plan, which possibly may be the case, it would be executed without delay and a great coup would be struck before May 24, the Queen's birthday.

"There is no telegram from Lord Roberts to-day, which looks as though he were on the move. Failing a sudden stroke of this kind the possibility is that Lord Roberts would wait a few days until General Buller was across the Vaal and co-operate

REV. HOFMEYER'S EXPERIENCE.

Preacher Who Came Near Being Shot

by the Boers. DURBAN, May 19.-Rev. Adrian Hofmeyer, who was captured by the Boers at Lobatsi on Oct. 16 last, arrived here to-day. Mr. Hofmeyer says that at the time he was captured the feeling of the Boers was so strong against him that they wished to a majority of one, decided not to shoot him. but to send him to Zerust, where he was placed in a cell 18x9, the door of which was opened only for one-quarter of an hour daily to admit air. He fell ill, and when he recovered he was sent to Pretoria. Everything he had was taken from him, and when he was released a friend gave him a few pounds to bring him here. He says that the burghers are beginning to say that the war was not their war, but Kruger's, and he believes that if they are driven back at the Vaal the fighting will end. He does not believe that the threat to destroy the mines will be carried out.

BRITISH AT LAING'S NEK.

Buller Says His Men Almost Caught the Tall of the Enemy's Column.

LONDON, May 19.-The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen.

Buller, dated New Castle, May 19: "General Clery moved to Ingogo to-day and General Dundonald to Laing's nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column and have captured a few pris oners and wagons.

"The men have marched very well indeed. I left Ladysmith May 10, and by the road I am now 138 miles from there. "The telegraph section has been inde- oldiers home grounds

kept us full of rations all the time. The Fifth Division also has done great serv-

FENIANS AT ESQUIMAULT.

They Attempt to Wreck the Big Brit-

ish Docks and Are Fired On. CHICAGO, May 19 .- A special to the Times-Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says: 'Fenian sympathizers with the Boers have made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimault. The big naval docks, where \$70,000,000 damages could have been done, were the objective point of the leaders in the plot, who barely escaped from the guard with their lives.

"Major Bennett, of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, made a statement of the circumstances to-day. He said that three weeks ago the officer commanding at Esquimault was advised to look out for the possibility of Fenian outrage. The information came from the military authorities at San Francisco, and with it the description of three well-known Fenians, who were a few days later recognized in

"Orders were given to sentries to shoot after the failure to reply to a second challenge, and to shoot to kill. On Wednesday night, just at midnight, four men were discovered by the sentries within the line of the first outposts, and they were just abreast of the Fort Macauley works and within a short distance of the large marine docks of the North Pacific squadron. Two guards challenged almost simultaneously. There was no response and the dimly outlined figures crouched to the ground. guards challenged again, and at this several other sentries immediately fired. By the time a searching party had been formed there was much confusion and the men succeeded in running past the outposts. The latter claim they will be able to recognize two of them. The commanding officers regard it as a certain attempt to destroy some part at least of the works. The guards have again been doubled.

JOHANNESBURG TO BE DEFENDED. Consuls Notified to Look After Their Citizens-Vrede Now Steyn's Capital. PRETORIA, May 20.-It is officially announced that Johannesburg will be defended. The consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look after their citizens, as the government will not hold itself responsible for injury Commandant Botha, commander-in-chief

of the Boer forces, reports that the burghers are joining in great numbers. The government has suggested to the British commander-in-chief an exchange of prisoners on parole. Vrede has been proclaimed capital of the

CAPTURED BY HUTTON.

Three Boer Commandants and Nineteen Men, Mostly Zarps.

KROONSTAD, May 18 .- General Hutton, with his mounted infantry, to-day made a dash upon Bothaville and captured three commandants and nineteen other prison-

The Colt machine gun section, comnanded by Atlumney, has arrived here. Owing to the derailing of two trains at the Vet river progress toward the completion of the railway deviation will be delayed for some days.

Irish Brigade Suffered.

CAPE TOWN, May 19 .- The Cape Argus says that eighty of Eloff's patrol were killed and that the Irish-American brigade were greatly cut up at Kroonstadt. The Boers are turning against the French and

Trouble Feared in Dutch Guiana. KINGSTON, Jam., May 19.-Mail advices announce that the South African war has Bands of natives parade before the British consulate, using insulting language toward neared a climax when a Dutch military officer was compelled by an officer of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, to apologize for publicly insulting the British na-

tion. Trouble is feared. Fiat Money at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, May 19.-Owing to the run on the coin of the national bank a gazette extraordinary was issued yesterday with the notification that under Article 27 cession notes of this bank are legal tender

How Roosevelt Does It.

Harper's Weekly. What Roosevelt does he does with a rush, slap and a dash. He has all the qualities a way of appearing at the foot of a hill, and before anybody realizes that he has begun to move he turns up on the top of it. That is the way he did things in Cuba; that is the way he did things in Washington; that is the way he did things in the city of New York when sleeping policemen used constantly to be awakened from sweet night by the dazzling glitter of the commissioner's historic smile. When he went stand at or near the Vaal his advance must | into the police business where he sat was the Navy Department it was not long before the nominal head of that department found things going with a rush that reconciled him later to the appointment of his army; when he went to Cuba with his Rough Riders the reposeful methods of the War Department sustained a severe shock, and when he returned to his native State a whirlwind struck it which left him Governor. And now this man is asked to preside over the United States Senate-reputed to be a deliberative body-and meanwhile to go through a hot political campaign as the tall to the administration's kite.

Another Inquiry Proposed.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to-day presented a resolution in the Senate directing the secretary of war to report to the Senate concerning the operations of the North American Trust Company of Havana in Cuba. The resolution is preceded by a preamble setting forth the charges made by a New York newspaper to the effect that this company is the financial agent of the United States in Cuba; that it has a monopoly of the banking business in that island and that by its perations "a small number of public officials are making a fortune." The resolution says: "The purpose being to ascertain everything concerning the North American Trust Company and its financial operations in connection with the United States government." The resolution went over on

H. E. Sargent, Railroad Pioneer. CHICAGO, May 19.-Homer Earle Sarformer general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one of the ounders of the Union stockyards here, died here to-day, aged seventy-eight years. Death was due to acute enteritis. Mr. Sargent entered the railroad business as a clerk on the State Line Station & Western (now the Boston & Albany) Railroad Company, in 1844. Later he was general superntendent of the Michigan Central. He was the constructor and president of the Fargo & Southern Railway. The remains will be

sent East for burial. For Violating Injunction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—George W. Young and W. H. Cardiff, of Litchfield, were put in jail here last night by United States marshals for violation of the in-junction issued by Judge Allen, of the United States Court, on Tuesday, enjoining the striking section men from interferng with work now in progress on the Illinois Central tracks, at Litchfield. The men are charged with having taken part in a riot which occurred there Thursday.

Woman at the Bottom of It. CHICAGO, May 19.-W. M. Constant was hot and mortally wounded to-night by Harry Craford, of St. Louis, in a fight over woman who claims to be Constant's wife. She is said to be a St. Louis woman.

Federal Court Has Jurisdiction. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.-Judge Zanan, in the United States Court, to-day ecided that the federal government has

RUSSIA HAS SECURED AN IMPORTANT COALING STATION.

Many Englishmen Criticising Lord Salisbury for Not Making a Vigorous Protest.

SITUATION IN EAST INDIA

WHAT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FAMINE SHOWS.

Reports of Commissioners-The Distress Great and Those in Authority Unable to Relieve It.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 19 .- Mafeking, the spiendid stand of its heroic defenders and their timely relief formed the sole topic of conversation here, the other events of the week being entirely swept out of the memory of the people of England. In fact, they have well nigh forgotten Lord Roberts and the main object of the war, so overwhelming is their rejoicing over the deliverance of the garrison of the little African village. Neither Kimberley nor Ladysmith appealed to their sympathies as did Mafeking, and it will probably be days before the country will settle down to a sober appreciation of the struggle still going on on the African plains and which still presents serious military problems. There is a great demand for the cartoon published in Punch entitled "The Eleventh Hour," in which Col. Baden-Powell is drawing the attention of Mafeking, depicted as a wanfaced woman, to a telegram posted on a wall and reading:

"Hold on till the 18th-Roberts." Col. Baden-Powell is represented as say-

"All right. Cheer up. Roberts is a man of

The successful turn that affairs have taken in South Africa is most fortunate for Lord Salisbury, as his weakest point, his foreign administration, had threatened to in Corea, as announced May 18, in a dispatch to the Times from Peking, has raised a storm of indignation and many of the Conservative organs have declared this is merely another unfortunate circumstance of the premier's utter incapability to protect British interests in the far East. Among those who study Chinese questions the belief obtains that Russia's latest move is a direct breach of contract with and blow against Great Britain and Japan which brings the nations face to face with a grave crisis which pusillanimous diplomacy will neither end nor mend. The Globe, for instance, openly advocates immediately sending a powerful fleet to Corea and bluntly demanding that Russia forego the 1881. However, though the important organs said on good authority that Lord Salisbury has much too keen an appreciation of Great Britain's present trouble to take any alarming action in the immediate future, and that he only contemplates diplomatic inquiries and passive aid to Japan in the protests she will doubtless make.

The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has granted the Assoclated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department, dealing with the Indian famine. The mass of reports that came in by the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of of the republic and do not fluctuate from | the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life of India almost baffles condensation. Yet now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of terse verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos and world suffering which columns of vivid description could searcely convey. What, for instance, could better tell these tales of sorrow than the following ir Rajpootanna. With careful regard for the regulations governing communications

he abruptly commences: "Kherwara-Crops practically nit. "Water-Hardly any.

"Cattle-All dead. "Fodder-Nil.

"Crime-Abnormal. With a pathetic frankness found in few tried to keep the Kherwera bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lent me by the Merwar at Darbar, with which to rurchase grain, I have miserably failed and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused.

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the natives' states, by virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for imperial

However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian Office Bureau of Revenue, tells the Associated Press that the British are advancing to the states loans wherever feasible and say they will come in for their full share of the relief sent from the United

From those commissioners of natives states, who are only able to advise instead of ordering natives, comes most distressing reports as to the conditions of their territories, not yet hinted at in the English 1 ewspapers. But, throughout the harrowing occuments are tinged with hopefulness born of the pluck that makes the Indian famine, plague and pestilence. One resident of Rajpootana reports that the Dewan of Sirhoi state, with a population of about of starvation in March

186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died In the course of a cheery report the resident of Western Rajpootana expresses reand poorhouses in the comparative small state of Marwar during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dhaulera, out of 30,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,719 lave died between Feb. 23 and March 25. and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague or cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Nagpoor during March. Captain Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities were not preceded by any acute-illness. Old persons, weak and with oedema of the reet, sit at the relief woks all day long. draw their pay, eat a full meal and dis

them. They will not go to a bospital. While plague and cholera add to the evils of the famine, there are still other evils equently mentioned in the dispatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees, who, to quote the commis sioner, are often from the far distant states, having abandoned their children.

Speaking at the dinner of the Cambridge University Liberal Club last evening, at which the Australian federation delegates the principal guests. John Morley "The public imagination has been excited to an unparalleled degree at the triumphant ending of one of the most striking episodes of the war. Differ as we may about the policy of the war, every one

public duty which animated and irspired the fortitude and endurance, the patience and courage of the men of whom all are

Gould's Yacht at Southampton. QUEENSTOWN. May 19.-Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, with its owner and party on board, arrived this morning. All are well. The Niagara will remain until Monday, when she will proceed for the con-

"Boxers" Near Peking. SHANGHAI, May 20 .- Innumerable "boxers" in the neighborhood of Peking are becoming dangerous. It is reported that the United States has ordered a gunboat to proceed to Taku.

King Leopold in England. LONDON, May 19 .- The King of the Belgians has arrived in England on a visit.

THEIR CREDENTIALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED BY COL. HAY ON MONDAY.

No Possibility that the United States Will Ask Great Britain to Stop the War, as the Boers Desire.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The credentials of the Boer delegates, now in Washington, will be submitted to the secretary of state Monday next. Colonel O'Beirne called at the State Department this afternoon and arranged with Secretary Hay that the Boer credentials should be submitted in advance of the presentation of the gentlemen themselves. This is in accordance with the usual rule governing the presentation of foreign ministers. So Mr. Bruin, the private secretary of the Boer delegation, is expected to bring the credentials to the State Department on Monday, where they will be submitted for the careful examination of the department, which does not at present know anything of their char-

Colonel O'Beirne, who some months ago representative of the Boer republics, being three delegates who were then on their way to the capital from New York. Colonel O'Beirne had previously had a short talk with the President, who directed him to listened to Colonel O'Beirne's report of the reason why the United States should act a good deal of eloquence in support of this contention, but without convincing the officials that the United States government could intervene in the manner proposed without becoming at once involved as a party to the war, for such a request directed to Great Britain, being in the nature of an ultimatum, would require to be enforced even to the point of hostilities in case the expected happened and England refused our request. It can be set down as certain that the present determination of our government is not to request Great Britam to stop the war.

It was made evident to Colonel O'Brien to-day that the State Department is disposed to treat the Boer delegates with absolute fairness, and that their credentials. merits. It is by no means a foregone conthat the delegates are to be denied official recognition. That was the first decision, and it may, after all, be the out-But it is said that much depends on the character of the credentials and also selves. It is said among certain officials ment should consider it necessary to cast about for warrant for accepting the Boers officially, it might turn to the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and declare that in that document is, by implication, to be found a renunciation of Great Britain's suzerainty. and consequently there no longer exists any dealings with the Boer republics, at least to the extent of offering official recognition all to this phase of the matter may be regarded as significant of the fact that at present the administration holds itself in a receptive state as far as the credentials are concerned, and is disposed to consider them on their merits.

Fischer Speaks for the Envoys. WASHINGTON, May 19.-Three very fired Boer envoys stood up all the morning in the apartments at the Arlington, shakitors, acquiescing in the numerous requests and suggestions of the Washington receprapid fire of inquiries from a small army of

newspaper correspondents. Mr. Fischer was the spokesman of the party. "We are playing a wholly unaccustomed role as diplomats." he, "and it is of the utmost mo-ment that we should not give offense to "People-Thriftless class dead. People | the American government by violating any we know nothing about. Our government perform to the State Department, and there are things connected with that mission which the State Department has a right to Asked what would be the nature of the committee's credentials, Mr. Fischer plied: "They are from our government and we believe are ample to enable us, through to stop the bloodshed that is going on in

> would not like to discuss them.' APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

International Peace Bureau Will

Again Try to Stop the War. BERNE, May 19.-The committee of the international peace bureau, in session here, has decided to address to the twenty-five powers who are signatories of The Hague convention a last appeal for their assistance to secure peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. The appeal seeks to show that the clauses providing for the settlement of international disputes apply not only to conflicts arising between the signatory powers, but to all international differences. Therefore it is claimed the offer of mediation by the powers in the present conflict comes within the category of cases anticipated by the conference and could not be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act. The committee further argues that a mediating power. as defined at The Hague, ought not only to take steps to concillate the conflicting claims of the disputing states, but ought to suggest a means of conciliation, which has not yet been done in the present dispute. The committee therefore begs the powers who have gained the respect of the world in signing The Hague convention to ask themselves whether the hour has not come to consider an offer of mediation on their part as merely a fullfillment of the obligation to humanity, or, to use the expression employed at The Hague, the "fullfillment of the duty imposed upon them" by mem-bership in the Society of Civilized States. Finally, the committee expresses the opinion that the efforts of international diplo macy, if honest and authoritative, would secure the acceptance of the proposal, which would be advanced in the name of the civilized world, and that they would quickly secure the conclusion of a peace onorable to all the parties.

Boers Must Sue for Peace.

NEW YORK, May 19.-The general conclusion was reached at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, according to the Washington correspondent of the Herald, to adhere to the former decision against intervention unless mediation should be requested by

The London Standard, says a special to the Herald from London, commenting upon the result of the Cabinet meeting at Washon, says: "As a final blow to the may about the policy of the war, every one may about the policy of the war, every one recognizes with something deeper than admiration the heroic sense of personal and sue for it from the imperial government."

Turley, Turner, Vest Wolcott—32.

Nays—Carter, Chandler, Gallinger, Dear, long, McBride, Mo- ing of the sext without comment or color-

SENATOR FAIRBANKS THINKS IT WILL ADJOURN ABOUT JUNE 1.

Other National Legislators Fix the Date Not Later Than the 12th of Next Month.

NO HOPE FOR SEVERAL BILLS

NICARAGUA AND SHIPPING MEA-ENVOYS SURES WILL PROBABLY GO OVER.

> Mr. Overstreet's Anti-Trust Legislation and the Constitutional Amendment Also May Be Shelved.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senator Fairbanks said to the Journal correspondent this afternoon that he thought Congress would adjourn about June 1. The senator may be a little too sanguine as to early adjournment, but it is agreed on all sides that adjournment for this session will come at an early day in June. No one puts the date later than June 12 and many think it will fall somewhat earlier, perhaps the 4th or 5th. Adjournment at any of these dates will leave a number of important matters unfinished, the principal of which, probably, is the Nicaragua canal. The canal bill has passed the House and been favorably reported to the Senate, but if adjournment is to come within the next three or four weeks it cannot reach a vote in the Senate at this session. Next session it will doubtless pass and become a law. The shipping subsidy bill is another measure that will go over till next winter. It has not been acted upon in either house yet. The bill reported to the House from the judiciary committee by Mr. Overstreet to strengthen refused on the ground of his American | the anti-trust legislation now on the statute it undoubtedly would if it were not for Democratic opposition. So, too, if it were not for Democratic opposition the constitutional amendment reported from the same committee by Judge Ray could be put through the two branches of Congress and be ready for the various State legislatures harbor bill and no public building bills at

this session, though no doubt there will be

In view of the recent Monroe doctrine Lodge particular interest attaches to the forthcoming bulletin from the Bureau of American Republics because of a treating of the extent of the German interwas prepared some time before public attention had been attracted to the matter by the speeches referred to, so that the publication occurred more through coincidence than by design. The fact is evident, however, that the German interests Americas reach the enormous total of 5,-000,000,000 marks, and that this statement is official appears clearly from the fact that the article is based upon a translation from a statement prepared by the imperial German Ministry of Marine and published man paper. As Senator Lodge's utterances have specified what he believed to be Gerand southern Chile, the figures on this point are of prime interest. According to the statement about 600,000,000 marks have been invested in the Argentine Republic, 350,000,000 marks in Brazil and 300,000,000 in Chile. In each of these three countries greater part of the capital expended been in commerce and banking, real estate and plantations being apparently deemed next in profitable importance, while the interest in industry and trade is comthe United States is shown at 2,000,000,000 of all the countries of South America combined, Central America has received 253,-000,000 marks of German capital and Mexico over 200,000,000 marks. The figures for the West Indies show Cuba, 150,000,000 marks; Haiti and Santo Domingo, over 50,000,000 marks, while the amounts accredited to St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Surnam are either not obtainable or considered not worthy of

England buys 60 per cent. of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad, says Consular Agent E. L. Harris, at Eibenstock, in a report to the State De-States trade with Great Britain. Enghas turned to the United States, to a great | land, he says, is our best customer for products. Mr. Harris provides a table for the fiscal year 1898-99, showing that of our principal products England bought in round numbers \$73,000,000 worth, or 79 per cent. more than all the rest of Europe combined. In conclusion Consular Agent Harris states that Great Britain has never shown the enmity toward our home products of corn, wheat, flour, beef and pork which has been our home country. Further than that I evident in other European nations, and that the value of England's market can-

not be overestimated. XXX The subcommittee of the committee on the St. Louis exposition to-day met perfected the bill in accordance with the instructions of the full committee. The bill will be printed and submitted to the committee on Tuesday, when final action will be taken. As it will be presented to the full committee, the bill will carry \$5,000,-000 and give the government one-half of the proceeds, placing the government on a par with the people of St. Louis and bondhold-

To-day's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of \$142,424,420; gold, \$70,806,755.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Hunt, of Montana, to be secretary of Porto Rico; Henry L. Eads, to be postmaster at

It is understood that the President will ominate Thornwell Haynes, of Central, S. C., to be consul at Rouen, France, and Frank M. Chandler, of Cleveland, O., to be marshal of the Northern district of Ohio.

Pneumatic Tube Question Shelved by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- After a spir-

LAID ON THE TABLE.

ited debate the Senate to-day, by the the whole proposition relating to the transportation of mail by the pneumatic tube system. An effort was made to secure the adoption of an amendment to appropriate 225,000 to carry out existing contracts for the service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, but no action was taken upon it, special orders superseding the ap-propriation bill. The detailed vote on the

Yeas-Baker, Bard, Berry, Butler, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Arkansas, Kean, Kyle, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quarles, Rawlins, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tilliman, Turley, Turner, Vest Wolcott—32, Nays—Carter, Chandler, Gallinger, Dear,

Comas, Mallory, Mason, Platt of Connecti-cut, Proctor, Ross, Spooner, Wellington-

WILL TAKE A GOOD REST.

President McKinley Will Visit His Old Home in June.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The President has decided to go to Canton late in June for a rest of two or three weeks and incidentally to attend the monster nonpartisan celebration which is being arranged for July 4. This decision is contingent on the adjournment of Congress before that time, but from information to-day received from leaders in both houses there is reason to believe an adjournment will be reached by June 9 or June 11. The Presicent will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, and if nothing of special importance occurs which would necessitate his earlier return he will remain in Canton until about the middle of July and possibly longer.

The President has informed Senator Pritchard that he will not be able to attend the Mecklenburg celebration at Charlette, N. C., May 22. He will go to Fredcricksburg, however, May 28, to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 30 he will go to making of pins," he said. "One would Antietam, to attend the unveiling of a | think the world would be full of them monument to the dead of both armies. If | pretty soon, but like pins, they disappear, possible he intends to visit Gettysburg | while the demand for them goes steadily June 6, the occasion being the thirtyfourth annual encampment of the Pennsylvania G. A. R.

LARGE FORCE OF WORKERS BEING

USED ON NEW EDITIONS.

Dictionary Under Way for Fifty Years-First Jewish Cyclopedia Started - New Bibles.

New York Evening Post. So many new dictionaries and Bibles are now in preparation that what some of their editors say of the labor and methods is of in making than do encyclopedias. This difference comes not so much from a difference in length or mass written as from the greater care involved in the preparation of dictionaries and the large staff of proofreaders required to insure the getting of son expected when he began the preparation of his work to finish at the end of three years, but found that nine years were necessary. Noah Webster spent twentyfour years on his dictionary, being very careful in his etymology and punctilious in his definitions. Littre's French dictionary, which includes 5,000 closely printed pages, was twenty-six years in making, thirteen having been spent in collecting material and the same number in revision. The revision of Worcester's dictionary has promised soon. There is more than a grain of truth apparently in the definition which Dr. Johnson gave of a lexicographer-"a writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge."

In the preparation of the new English dictionary, which has been under way for fifty years, it is expected that quotations will be furnished by more than 1,500 persons in Great Britain and the United States and that the number of quotations will exceed 6,000,000. The readers who send in these slips, and who are practically all unpaid volunteers, are asked to note every When a word is just creeping into the lan-

guage or is becoming archaic dates of its use are asked for also. Benjamin E. Smith, managing editor of the Century Dictionary, said to-day, in discussing the work on that publication and its cost, that the work of organizing a staff and collecting material was begun in until 1889 nor the last until 1891. The supplementary volume. Cyclopaedia of Names,

appeared in 1894. Twelve years were thus consumed in its issue. "There must be a great amount of work done." Dr. Smith said, "before any results appear. First, the editor must receive a very large number of volunteer readers. who are willing to take up a particular branch and read exhaustively everything that has been written on the subject. This takes a long time. Then an office force must be organized to sift the material as it comes in. Here is a big force working on pay for several years before anything is printed. As soon as a few pages are comoleted they are set up by the printer. proofs are read by the printer's assistants, and then sent to the contributors. After the proofs return this time they are read by the editor and ordered set aside. Corrections are likely to become necessary

even now, as words change in meaning quickly. ACCURACY REQUIRED "To obtain absolute accuracy, such as a

almost any page of our dictionary, the first short definition I turn to. It happens to be a scientific term. Not to make some blunder would require extreme care in proofreading the following: "Tetracarpellary (tet-ra-kar pe-la-ri), a. [Gr. tetpafour, + NL. carpellum, carpel, + -ary.] In

bot., having four carpels.'
"The cost of the completed work, including constant revision since publication, has been between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. An editor, therefore, who undertakes to put out a comprehensive dictionary, must have a strong backing.' Walter H. Pake, editor of the projected AcClure encyclopedia, which is intended to be the most inclusive of any yet published, said that plans for its appearance

were under way, but not yet ready to give

out. Not all of the writers, he said, were Under the editorship of Dr. Isidore Singer, a doctor of philosophy of Vienna, New York firm will begin to issue next January a Jewish encyclopedia in twelve volumes, aggregating about eight thousand pages, with two thousand illustrations. Dr. Singer said, speaking of the project, that nothing of the kind has ever been done before, although Jewish literature has been

"The encyclopedia is to be made up of comment, but to give facts." Included in the editorial board are Cyrus Adler, of moves the continuous Hopkins and the Smithsonian Insti- of athletes. tution; G. Deutsch, Ph. D., from Vienna, professor of Hebrew in Union College, Cinnati; Richard Gotthell, Ph. D., of Leipsic, professor of Semitic languages inColumbia University; Marcus Jastrow, Ph. D., of Halle, Rabbi Emeritus of the Congrega-tion Rodef Shalom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris Jastrow, jr., Ph. D., of Leipsic, pro-fessor of Semitic languages at the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania; K. Kohler, Ph. D., of Ehlangen, Rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York; George F. Moore, M. A., D. D.,

With the announcement for early publi-cation in this city of a "hexaglot Bible," for the sole use of biblical scholars, the question arises as to the justification for ne numberless editions that are put upon the market from year to year. In America practically all of the Bibles that are printed without commentaries of some kind are sued by the American Bible Society, whose endowments allow the issuance of the Scriptures at a cost actually below that of publication. The editions issued by the society include scores of sizes and hundreds of languages and dialects.

THE NEW BIBLES. The ordinary publisher, working without adowment, is enabled to publish and sell itions of the Bible because he puts into the volume some commentary on the text, ne new reading, or some introductory natter of value. The Bible Society, by the

ing. The King James version, when the dition is in English, is also required. seaking of the constant demand for Ribles, and the apparently limitless number of editions that are constantly coming out, one of the editors of the hexagiot said to-day: "New editions of the justify themselves in a score of ways. Some new light will be thrown on some parts of the Old or New Testament, some differreadings will be found, some particular shape will commend itself, and dozens of other reasons will be urged for getting out new editions. A few days ago I had occa. sion to make some comment on certain passages, and bought an interleaved copy, hough at least twenty-five Bibles of one kind or another are in my possession." The "Modern Reader's Bible," edited by Richard G. Moulton, is issued in parts, a volume to a book, and it has been appearing for more than two years. The "polychrome Bible," with the Pentateuch separated according to alleged authorship and printed in different colors, is one of the

In the eighty-third annual report of the American Bible Society appear some interesting facts with reference to the wide distribution of the Scriptures and the number of copies printed. According to the report, the total issues for the year 1800 amount to 1,386,892 copies, more than half of which 719,622, were distributed outside the United States. The total issues of the society in eighty-three years amount to 65,962 54

E. C. Gilman, the society's secretary, said that the editions issued from the fourdation of the Bible Society have been almost numberless. "It is much like the

INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED.

Senator Kenney Asks for Information Concerning the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senator Kenney to-day presented a resolution in the Senate calling on the secretary of war for information on the condition of military affairs in the Philippines. The call is based on the "official statement that the insurrection in the Philippines has been successfully suppressed and that preparations are being

made to return the troops now serving in the islands to the United States." TIPPING IN PARIS.

It Had Better Be Done if the Tourist Wants a Good Time. Springfield Republican

Tipping, according to one kind of tourist tourist is bound to suffer, all through the exhibition, from its ravages. For him the hotel employes of all Europe are banded in a conspiracy to fleece the English-speakng guest. They pry into 'shadow' new arrivals. They demand commissions from tradesmen. trunks with mysterious signs. So they fortune, your object in traveling, what you are going to buy and how long you are going to stay. To a tourist in this state blackmail. For another type of exhibition visitor, all Europe now being new and delightful, tipping is a pleasure. He tips early and often. The humble menials know him at a glance and beam on him. He sees in their delightful alacrity-which is the reflex of his own-all kindness, goodness, in Europe much lower than at home," he would say, if he thought about it, 'and by liberal tipping I get better service than I get at home. Look on tips as part of your bill; you will see you will pay no more than if the items were all lumped together, as at home." He does not protest against candles, corkage, the hotel laundress, bedroom fires and the other minute itemizing of European bookkeeping. Is he swindled Does he corrupt the domestics? Is he taking a mean advantage of non-tipping tourists? Possibly. But he will see the exhi-

As for systematic tipping, the least that a European will give is an average of 10 cents a day, to be divided among the chambermaid, table service, boots and porter. It makes at the end of the month, when it is given in a lump, say 15 to 2 francs-5 francs to the room service, I francs to the table service, 5 francs to the porter and 5 francs to the boots. When the hotel he gives the chambermaid 2 france the boots 2 francs, the garcon 2 francs and the porter, say, 1 franc. The monthly estimate above is really rather skimpy, and Americans will do well to double or treble For the exhibition time in Paris in orpension rates, an average of between I franc and 2 francs a day, divided as already indicated. In the smarter hotels, however, this averaging process will be impracticable, and the guest will be lucky if he gets fair service at table for less than 10 cents a meal, paid on the spot. In restaurants the Paris rule has always been for an expensive meal, 5 per cent., for a moderate price meal, 10 per cent. of the

tors of Paris sums it up. has been studied many times by the most competent men in our business. Why is clean and tidy in heir white waistcoats and a thousand times to their husbands on leaving the hotel: such and such a one. He is such a nice, clean, obliging boy.' But if he were greasy and neglectful would she think of him? Look at our giddy little chambermalds, Are they not amiable? Would you not like to take them home with you? How nice press her tips and double her salary, trebthe difference. She will be a different perit will be the same, down to the boots. He will put coal oil into the blacking to get

through the quicker. Tip early and tip

Part of Prohibition Law Killed. TOPEKA, Kan., May 19 .- Judge W. C. Hook, of the United States District Court, decided that the section of the prohibitory law prohibiting people from coming into the State and taking orders for liquor is unconstitutional.

Ranchman Murdered. HARRISON, Neb., May 19 .- Alois Standeneyer, a ranchman, was murdered yester-

day and his body left lying on the plains, where it was found last night. He was an extensive cattle man. The representatives of Albert G. Spalding, the American director of athletics at

ficials in control of these events regarding the position of American athletes who desire to participate in the contests, but who have objected to the Sunday features of the games, have resulted in the granting of the concessions asked. In a letter so rich and Jewish achievements so varied. | to Mr. Spalding, the French officials state redemption, shows: Available cash balance, In describing the new work Dr. Singer that they recognize the manner in which facts, not of opinions. It will not advo- the participation of the Americans they cate nor plead. The writers are to draw agree, whenever it is possible, to change no conclusions, are not to criticise or make | the finals falling on Sunday to a week day. This action on the part of the officials removes the obstacles found by the majority

LONDON.

house Square. They will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest chemist who keeps Humphreys' Specifics. "77" for Grip and Colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhea, very important when traveling

Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion. Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestica. Specific "15" for Rheumatism.

Specific "16" for Malaria.

Specific "26" for Sea-Sickness.

Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder. Manual of all diseases, especially about hildren, sent free. For sale by all druggists, or sent on re-

eipt of price, 25c each. Humphreys' Ho-

meopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

22 Rue Etinemo-Marcel, 32, Paris.